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ENCOURAGING.

KRESS & COMPANY, the great 5 and 10 cent store owners, with the foresight in choosing locations which has been one of their greatest assets, have owned for a number of years two lots on Central avenue bought against the time when it would be profitable to establish a Kress store in Albuquerque. The establishment of the store has been delayed from year to year, a representative coming almost every year to see how Albuquerque is getting along, what progress is being made, and if the time is ripe to "do business."

This year the Kress people have decided that the time is ripe and are on the ground ready to close out as parties to a deal which will mean the improvement of a whole block of business property on Central avenue. The Kress people own more than 150 stores in the United States, stretching almost from coast to coast. Wherever they have been established they have been successful, for in addition to the Kress method, which does not bring its store into competition with the average retail business of any line, the Kress owners choose only those communities which are moving ahead rapidly.

The decision of Kress and Company to go ahead with the installation of their store here is but one of a number of important business advances pending for some time and now about to be taken. The Herald, not without foundation in solid fact and accurate knowledge, has been steadily predicting the best autumn Albuquerque has enjoyed for years. We repeat the prediction.

THE CONSUMER'S DEMAND.

"THE demand for veal has increased rapidly, and not only are the surplus dairy calves slaughtered, but thousands of beef calves as well, until a calf will now sell for from \$5 to \$12 when only two or three months old."

This quotation from Farmers' Bulletin 583 of the United States department of agriculture means that unless the farmer has unlimited cheap feeds, it is usually more profitable to market the dairy or dual-purpose calves than to attempt to raise them, even though some of them make good steers. While many deplore this heavy slaughter of calves, and legislation against it has been given no legislative consideration must be met.

While the number of cattle has decreased, the demand for meat has naturally grown until not only have the exports nearly ceased, but the packers that they may provide cheaper meat are now buying many cattle that were formerly fed. The farmers who formerly bought nearly finished cattle as "fillers" have been compelled to pay higher prices for each cattle or to take thinner animals.

The cattle feeding business has changed greatly during recent years. Formerly steers from four to six years of age were fed in large numbers on commercial feed at yards near granaries or mills, or upon large farms where only the roughage was grown, and the cattle were kept on full feed for six months or longer. This method became too expensive, so feeding is now conducted upon farms as a means of marketing farm products by converting them into beef, while the manure produced is utilized as a by-product for maintaining fertility.

LEGISLATION ON TUBERCULOSIS.

LEGISLATION dealing with tuberculosis has been enacted in 45 states and territories of the United States, according to a comprehensive bulletin on this subject sent to be published by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Only in the states of Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming and Alaska has the subject been given no legislative consideration.

State tuberculosis sanatoria in the number of 42 have been established in 32 different states. Special laws providing for the establishment of local hospitals by municipalities or counties have been passed in 14 states. In 31 states laws are in force

providing for the reporting and registration of living cases of tuberculosis. In four states, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Minnesota, special laws have been enacted giving state and local health authorities power to remove and detain tuberculous persons who menace the health of their families or associates. Six states, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, New York and Texas, have laws which give the people the privilege of voting at general or special elections on the establishment of county or municipal tuberculosis hospitals. Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Washington grant subsidies ranging from \$2 to \$5 per week to such local hospitals. Laws prohibiting spitting in public places have been enacted in more than 20 states.

Commenting on the problem of state legislation as it affects the prevention of tuberculosis, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis says: "A law providing for the reporting and registration of every living case of tuberculosis is fundamental to any thoroughgoing campaign against this disease. Without a knowledge of the location of every case of tuberculosis the disease cannot be controlled. Of equal importance also is legislation which will give cities, towns and counties the authority to establish and maintain local hospitals for tuberculous cases. The control of tuberculosis is a local problem. Everything possible should be done to provide institutions easy of access, especially for advanced cases."

"HAMPERING BUSINESS."

NEWSPAPERS of the standard variety, now leading the chorus at the mourners' bench over the remains of the nation's business as represented by the New Haven railroad and other great interests which have been wrecked by "foolish legislation," are making a great fuss over a statement by a person named Janeway, president of a New Jersey wall-paper factory, who has announced that his company would retire from business because of "foolish legislation" which hampers business.

It is not made clear whether Janeway is being prosecuted for violating the Sherman law or whether he has merely decided to make a horrible example of himself; but his position is made plain by the following from his published statement:

"One feature of this legislation is that while the men are allowed to have unions and thereby advance wages and in the more onerous the manufacturers' burdens, the very moment the manufacturers make the least move toward co-operation and making a profit that would benefit them, and would not injure the public at all, they are threatened with fines and imprisonment. As an instance in point I can cite an occurrence in Cleveland, where some time ago members of the Manufacturers' association, an organization purely social and not at all for the purpose of trade agreements, were prosecuted in the United States district court for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. Although they were acquitted, the defense of the suit cost them something more than \$10,000 and their enforced presence at a trial lasting three weeks, and other circumstances connected with the trial, were, to say the least, extremely discouraging."

The Cleveland incident to which Brother Janeway refers will be remembered as a case in which a few Cleveland men and some friends from New York gathered together, as he says in a "purely social way." It wasn't a business conference at all; just friends come together for a social chat and smoke, and in course of which a purely gentlemen's agreement was made by which a dozen independent dealers in an article in quite general demand were forced either to retire from business or to sell out at a ruinous loss to the gentlemen participating in the little party. After having accomplished this, the gentlemen's agreement served as a basis for raising prices so that those in the purely social understanding not already multi-millionaires speedily became such. The government failed to get a conviction because of inadequate facts and absence of written documents.

The idea that gentlemen cannot get together in their clubs and over their coffee and cigars make a purely social arrangement to throttle competition and rob the people, is so repulsive to Mr. Janeway that in disgust he throws up his hands and quits business. The boys at the mourners' bench set up an awful howl and the country rolls on toward ruin.

THE USEFUL SANDPILE.

HAVE you a little rascal in your home, who, in these vacation days, when even the kindergarten isn't working, is always and eternally doing something he shouldn't do, getting in the way, or

absenting himself when he should be staying at home?

Get him a sand pile for his own back yard. It won't be seen, and, imported at great expense, it needn't be imported at all. Just get a wagon to haul a couple of loads of fine dry sand from the Rio Grande, or the coarser sand and gravel from the foothills. You will be astonished to find how much pleasure a two-dollar load of sand or fine gravel will give your kiddie and all the neighborhood kiddies. You will be astonished to find how much time he will occupy digging tunnels and building mountains. It's healthy occupation, too, and while he may spill a few quarts of sand on the floor when bath time or bed time comes, and although it is a little hard on clothes, laundry bills are smaller than doctor bills and it's worth something to save mother nerves and worry.

Try a big sand pile in the back yard for the youngster. It's a life-saver.

SOLOS
by the
Second Fiddle.

VIVA, Huerta!
Vamos Manana!
No Givadamna!

A HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars worth of business building done in one block ought to give our champion calamity howler writer's cramp.

THE LATE MORGAN was accused of everything under the shining sun during his lifetime, except being a dud. Having died he is officially branded as lacking financial acumen.

NOBODY ever accused him of having financial paroxysms.

SERIOUS OBJECTIONS to the interstate trade commission bill are found by the beef trust, and one of two others.

IT BEATS the band how business is being hampered by lawless and needless legislation. Look at the New Haven!

GENERAL SALAZAR has more trouble pulling off a genuine escape than Harry Thaw.

CHAOS is making his usual mid-summer visit to Haiti and Santo Domingo.

THERE'S something in the mid-summer perfume down there that leads to madness.

WHAT! Two days of the week gone and not a single libel suit?

STILL, it is quite some time before the campaign really gets heated.

The Bowler.
He admits that crops
Make us lick our chops
And the outlook for fall
Is quite swell.
But the administration
Just can't hit the ball
And the nation
Is headed for hell.

THE NEW pancake hat looks like it wasn't done.

IT IS REPORTED Villa got \$1,000,000 of Carranza currency. Probably that's what he put up for that bathtub.

For the Non-Advertiser.
When Mrs. Gossie had an egg
She does not cackle. No!
She keeps the matter mum—she's like
A lot of friends we know.

But Mrs. Hen is different.
When she doth eggs produce
She publishes the fact abroad—
Because—she's not a goose.
—Santa Fe Employees' Magazine.

SALARIES

(Santa Fe Eagle)
The state campaign will open next month and an important campaign it is going to be. In addition to the election of a congressman, a member of the state corporation commission for the period of six years and a district judge, there are to be chosen forty-nine members of the state house of representatives and three constitutional amendments are to be voted on. The house of representatives is to be chosen by a ballot and, in all probability, a bill providing for the assessment of property in the state of New Mexico. One of the constitutional amendments to be voted on provides for the abolishment of the state board of equalization, and should this amendment be adopted, a revision of the tax laws will be necessary. The tax question and the salary question are the most important matters to be brought up in the campaign, and every candidate for member of the house of representatives in the coming state legislature should be put on record as to where he stands on the salary question and on the tax question. The people of New Mexico have been asleep for many years and have permitted the politicians to run the business of the state to suit themselves. The people have paid the freight and have complained very little on account of the high taxes which have been paid, but a new order of things confronts the politicians. The common sense has been inquiring into the management of the business of the state, county and municipal governments in New Mexico and we feel entirely safe in saying

Great Trials of History
TRIAL OF A BONAPARTE.

THE name Bonaparte was destined from the time of the great Napoleon, always to be kept before the public view, and as late as 1870 a bearer of that name was tried for murder in Paris. It was Prince Pierre, Bonaparte, son of Lucien, and therefore a first cousin of the reigning emperor. He was a red hot republican in his opinions and a reckless bravo in his habits and temperament. After wandering over half the world and taking part in various revolutionary plots and insurrections in the eastern and western hemispheres, Pierre finally married the daughter of a workingman in Paris and settled down in that city just prior to the Franco-Prussian war.

Pierre was in disfavor with the emperor and was not allowed to visit at his court, although he received a pension from Napoleon III. His chief offense at this time was the scurrilous articles he contributed to various journals, one of which called out a challenge from Henri Rochefort in the *Marseillaise*. When this article appeared Pierre challenged Rochefort to fight a duel, and in turn M. Groussot of the *Evaneche* challenged Bonaparte. The latter entrusted his message to M. Ulrich de Fonville and Victor Noir, and these envoys proceeded to call on the prince.

When they handed Pierre the challenge he crushed it in his hand, and whipping a revolver from his pocket, shot Noir dead, and fired at his companion, who was able to make his escape, although a bullet pierced his coat. As soon as the affair became known in Paris, M. Ollivier, as minister of justice, ordered the arrest of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who immediately surrendered.

Pierre was conveyed to the Conciergerie where his family and friends were allowed access to him. The emperor, on hearing of the affair, at once signed a decree convening the high court of justice, appointed by the imperial constitution, for the trial of any member of the imperial family accused of a criminal offense. Directly following the shooting M. Rochefort printed in his paper the following critical article: "Here are 15 years that France has been in the bloodstained hands of a foreigner, who, not satisfied with moving down the republicans with a gasp, has in the streets, since then into filthy snare to kill them within four stone walls. Frenchmen! Can it be that you do not think you have had enough of them?"

The funeral of Victor Noir took place on the following Wednesday afternoon, and nearly 100,000 people

collected to show their sympathy for the deceased. Prince Pierre Bonaparte was placed on trial before the high court of justice assembled at Tours on March 31, 1878. The day on which the sitting commenced the whole town was crowded. Inside the Palais de Justice every place was occupied long before the hour of the trial. The proceedings began with a charge to the jury from the president of the court, M. Glaxaud. Then came the reading of the indictment, the exhibition of the mute evidence, the documents, pistols, sword, etc., which bore upon the crime committed.

The prince was examined in the usual fashion of French prisoners on trial, and required to give categorical answers to the questions of fact addressed to him. He gave his version of the story, in which he claimed that Noir had struck him, and that he shot him in self defense. He was then confronted with the witnesses for the prosecution. One of the first of these was Fonville, who had accompanied Noir with the challenge and who had barely escaped with his life. He declared that the prince, after treating his visitors with scornful abuse first struck Victor Noir in the face, and then shot him; and that he (Fonville) did not attempt to draw his own pistol till afterward.

In the absence of corroborative evidence it seemed impossible to decide whose veracity was most to be depended upon. M. Pascal Groussot, shot Noir dead, and Rochefort, who was brought from prison in the custody of gendarmes to give evidence for the prosecution; but they did not add to the force against the accused; and perhaps the virulence with which they took occasion to insult him rather tended to lessen the animus of the public in his disfavour.

On Wednesday, the third day of the trial, some altercation having arisen between the prisoner and Victor Noir's counsel, a momentary confusion took place, during which Fonville sprang upon his bench, exclaiming vehemently: "You are an assassin, Pierre Bonaparte, for you have basely assassinated my friend, Victor Noir." The trial lasted until Sunday, the 27th, when M. Grandperret, the public prosecutor, resumed to the prisoner's counsel and President Glaxaud summed up the case. The jury retired an hour and a quarter for deliberation, and then brought in a verdict of "not guilty." M. Laurier, counsel for the Noir family, demanded \$20,000 damages, with the cost of the suit; but the sum was reduced to \$5,000 by award of the court. Prince Pierre Bonaparte was immediately released.

THEN and NOW

Forty-six years ago today the first official test of dynamite in England was made. The hills around Merstham stood beneath the mighty vibrations of a new explosive born to civilization. It had been discovered by Alfred Nobel of Sweden and its experimental tests made in the preceding year. Nobel created it to take the place of the untamed nitro-glycerine which had appalled the world for several years with its grim tragedies. The inventor had lost his father and a brother when his nitro-glycerine factory had blown up a few years before his discovery. His death toll was such that England, Belgium and Sweden forbade its manufacture. The world was aroused when as a climax to its record a ship loaded with nitro-glycerine blew up in mid-ocean while on its way from Europe to Chili, and the governments were on the point of prohibiting its use. It was then that Nobel began his experiments toward taming nitro-glycerine and created dynamite, or "giant powder," as it was first called in the United States. In his world-wide propaganda to convince governments that dynamite was a safe explosive, the inventor came to America. It was while he was registering at a small hotel in New York that he casually explained to the hotel clerk that his hotel contained dynamite. The clerk firmly ordered Nobel to seek other quarters, and was relieved when he went out of the door.

Today dynamite is being manufactured in the United States at the rate of 250,000,000 pounds a year. Filling 5,000 freight cars, it is constantly being transported over the railroads of the country. Though it is the third most powerful explosive in general use, it has been termed so for transportation almost as readily as they do coal. Nitro-glycerine, however, is still under the transportation ban in both the United States and Europe. Dynamite is today one of the most important factors in the progress of civilization. Without it the mighty engineering achievements—the Panama canal, the mountain and river tunnels—could not be accomplished. It takes an important part in building the modern skyscrapers; it is used to mine the necessary huge quantities of iron and other metals that enter into structures. It blasts out the millions of tons of coal that supply heat, light and power, and give life to the locomotives that bring food and clothing to the populace of cities. It is helping to grow the food we eat—the modern scientific farmer uses it to plow his land, its explosions shattering the sub-soil which no plow ever reaches. It is said to increase the crops greatly in quality and at 50 per cent in quantity. Today dynamite is used to fight great configurations of fish wars and to prepare for a large part of the progress of the world.

LESLIE'S PICTURES
NEW MEXICO'S GREAT
IRRIGATION PROJECT

The current number of Leslie's Weekly features as the central picture of a page of photographs of world interest, a splendid picture showing progress of construction on the Elephant Butte dam. The picture is one likely to attract wide attention and was sent to the magazine by H. E. Hanson, publicity manager for the Elephant Butte Water Users' association, whose work is giving New Mexico and the Elephant Butte project a tremendous volume of high class publicity.

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Here's a Real Democrat.

(Lakewood, N. M., Progress.)

We frequently see where some editor of uncertain politics rears back on his dignity (?) and writes something which he thinks is smart about "Bram Collar Partyism" or "Yellow Dog Democracy," in which he undertakes to belittle those who adhere strictly to the tenets and teachings of the political party to which they belong. But we are glad to say that effusions of this character never emanate from a sincere pure Democrat, any always from someone who wants to be on the popular side, and who is hard to locate politically.

The Progress is Democratic, four square, all wool and a yard wide, and no ways of political popularity, not anything else, can turn us for a single instant from the pure principles of that party which has always been the friend of the common people, and which now is doing so much for the American nation.

With all of our hearts, mind, soul and strength we believe in its pure principles, and heartily concur in the enunciation of its platform. We believe that the hope of the common people of America lies in the carrying out of these principles and the strict fulfillment of the platform pledges. We have the utmost confidence in the leaders in this grand cause. The even of the world today are fixed upon the United States and upon its capital, where stand an array of the grandest and greatest men

who ever graced a nation or led a political party to victory.

Yes, we believe in Democracy, believe in its leaders from president down to the least precinct booster. We believe in it so strong that we would suffer our right arm severed from the shoulder before we would join hands with the most popular enemy of its pure principles against its weakest and most unpopular adherent. They may call this "Bram Collar Democracy," "Yellow Dog Democracy," or whatever they wish, but so long as we believe that the hope of the country lies in the promulgation and adoption of the principles announced and taught by the Democratic party, just so long we will be that kind of a Democrat.

We have no patience with a man who claims to be a Democrat, and then when it suits his personal interest better or when it appears to be more popular, goes over and aids those who are combating the very principles he claims to believe in. When a respectable number of the adherents to these principles meet and name a man for a place of public trust, even though that man be our personal enemy, we will support him, not because we like him better, but because he has been chosen to represent the principles that we love. We would not support nor encourage our brother if he should join hands with the enemies of Democracy. Not because we love our brother less, but because he would be advocating principles we do not believe and opposing those that we believe with all of our heart will bring the greatest good to the greatest number of American people.

(Advertisement.)
Now, What Do You Know About That?

(Following is a letter written by W. H. Andrews, to a prominent Socorro county Republican, and reproduced here verbatim.)

Albuquerque, New Mexico, July 9th, 1914.
Some time in June the leading Republicans of Albuquerque met at the Commercial club and signed up a call for me to run for congress. I did not intend to be a candidate as I am extensively engaged in the developing of these oil fields and my time is fully taken up, but this call was signed by the leading Republicans of the different factions in the county. You will remember that the dimensions in the Republican party of Bernillo county have been disastrous to the ticket at many of the elections, but they all seemed willing to unite on myself, hence I became a candidate.

I am enclosing you a circular which will explain matters to you. Socorro county has sixteen delegates and I hope that you can see your way clear to have your delegations for me at the Republican state convention which meets at Santa Fe Aug. 24th, 1914. Thanking you in advance for anything that you may do for me, I remain, Yours very truly,
W. H. ANDREWS.

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